The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,727. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—February 27th, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Irvine, Grant Buildings, Mrs. E. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Thompson, aged sixty years, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

FARQUHARSON—GILLAN—At St. John's Church, on the 18th February, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, B.A., William Walker Farquharson, Esq., of Elambazar, Soorool, to Hamilton Bellhaven, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gillan, Tschinnan, Scotland.

DEATHS.

WELLS—At Calcutta, on the 13th February, Mrs. Isabella Wells, relict of the late William Wells, of the Honourable Company's Marine, and only daughter of the late Y. Odell, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 59 years 8 months and 13 days.

COOKE—At 68, Dhurrumtollah, on the 16th February, Julia Constance, the wife of Mr. J. E. Cooke, aged 26 years and 9 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

LAURIE—At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 20th February, the wife of Captain W. F. B. Laurie, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

GIDNEY—At Bangalore, on the 22nd February, the wife of Lieutenant F. Gordon, Commanding Mysore Commission, of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favorite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. Nye Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail 10th March.*)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Line of Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For passage apply to Captain BROWN, on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(To Sail in March.)

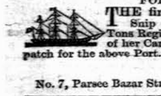
THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, HENRY WHITFIELD, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain WHITFIELD

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Snip BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to RUSTONJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, H. P., Captain will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingo if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Onore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo, returning by the same route in eleven days' time.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

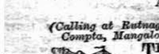
FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnaghurry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	1st March	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 11 P. M.	

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is completa throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of he concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.
25th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BOTTOMARY.—Wanted to borrow the sum of about 15,000 Rupees to defray the expenses of the French Ship *Marie Nelie*, Captain Ambert when repaired. Offers will be received at the Office of the Vice-Consulate of France, No. 5 Borah Bazar Street, this day, the first of March, at noon precisely.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Special General Meeting on the subject of Railway Terminus, Accommodation for Bombay, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon.
By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, will be held at the Bank Office on MONDAY, the 7th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, under Section V. of Act X. of 1862, on the following proposition will be submitted to the Proprietors.

That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rs. 52,25,000 by the issue of 5,225 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums standing Rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000) deposited with the Bank for *three* months fixed, and at the rate of eight per cent. per annum if deposited for four months fixed.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 29th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

NOTICE.—Four Government Currency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-13 20086, 22653, 20821 and 24493, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
Any person giving such information as may lead to the discovery of the said Notes to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share (Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

બૂંબઇ રાજીયલ ઈયપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુંપની મીરીટેડ.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 1st proximo, nor any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.
A. HASEEB, GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, H. M. Brig "TAPTEE," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179 tons.
Length between perpendiculars	feet ins. 73 3½
Breadth moulded	22 10
Ditto extreme	23 2
Depth of hold	12 10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected at any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

NOTICES.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

For quarter in advance	Rs.	5
In arrears	,,	6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand-or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY OFFICES, No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Nerial, and Ahmedabad.

Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by special arrangement forward goods to Hydrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednuggur, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Deesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend their operations to all the important Towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty far completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with despatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Boarder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as an Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found peculiarly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.		Tucker's Wall Lamps.	
,,	Reading do.	,,	Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,,	Tent do.	,,	Hand do.
,,	Argand do.		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye..... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.

Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

Full supplies of Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, in excellent taste, as Mourning Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Cheap Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛ and 2¼.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Farmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gawyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit
Hare	Poachers
Rabbit	Venison
Mock Turtle	Oyster
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy
Ox Tail	Vermicelli
Salmon	Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch	
Kidney	Game
Veal	Partridge
Chicken	

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.
At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
At Re. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

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In One Vol., 194 *pp. large* 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.
February 27th, 1864.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.
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RULES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS, SPIRIT LEVEL, STAFFS,—RULERS, T. SQUARES, (all sizes), METALLIC WOVE MEASURING TAPES, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, TRACING PAPER & LINEN.
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ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken length of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline.	do.
H H H very hard for Architects.	do.
H B hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
B B softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black,	Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick,	Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers.	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard.	do.
H rather hard.	do.
F fine, for sketching.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B. black for shading.	do.
BB soft and black.	do.
BBB extra soft and black.	Rs. 4.
BBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead,	Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without injuring the paper. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils the following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are available, viz:—

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	,, 2 8 ,,
Blue only (Ultramarine)	,, 2 8 ,,
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils. first quality, lead all through	,, 1 8 ,,
Do. do. second quality	,, 1 0 ,,
School Pencils, (through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or	,, 3 0 per gross.
Rampart Row, Bombay.	HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders for up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,,	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,,	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,,	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles ,,										
Cruets ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,,	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,,	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	8
Skewers ...per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

N. B.—The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

HERBERT & Co.

HARMONIUMS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. —HERBERT & Co. respectfully inform their Musical constituents, that they have imported into Bombay within the last seven years some hundreds of these favorite Musical Instruments, and are prepared to warrant the perfect state of every Harmonium sold by them before it leaves their possession.

Harmoniums, plain Oak without ornament and having five Octaves of Keys—CC to F. Rs. 150.

Harmoniums of highly finished appearance, ornamented after different styles of drawing room furniture. Rs. 250 to 400 each.

Harmoniums, adapted for use in singing parties, where any number of voices are congregated for the purpose of singing. Rs. 75 to 700.

In the above three general quotations, Herbert & Co. enumerate those Harmoniums which are accepted throughout Europe and the Colonies as Instruments of guaranteed quality without special improvements.

Harmoniums, large first class Instruments, containing all the modern improvements suggested by Exhibitors of these Instruments at the different International gatherings held in London, Paris, New York, Geneva, &c., those supplied to the West-end Establishments in London; also those imported direct from his own warehouse in the *Rue Meslay*, Paris. Rs. 650, 700, 800 to 1,200 each.

Several of these Instruments are of superb tone governed by the most perfect mechanism.

Wheatstone's Organ Harmonium, with double key board, imitative of the "so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ, This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high to the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and in excellent taste, as a Musical Instrument for leading and sustaining Harmony in Vocal Music.

Debain's Harmoniums are in stock; the peculiarity fo this maker's Instruments consists in the extreme accuracy of their mechanism, great durability, and fullness of tone; there are special patents granted to this maker which none can infringe except by incurring extreme penalties.

HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

Patent Tin. Copper Bronzed. Britannia. Electro Silver.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
Extra strong	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	30	30	45
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
1st March 1864. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co., on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Currency Notes to the amount of Rs. 1500 have been picked up a short time ago and brought to the Police Office. Any person having claim thereto is requested to apply to
C. FORJETT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Mazagon Police Office, 29th February 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ship "ROBERT RITSON," Captain John Russell, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge her cargo, the consignees of which are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.
Captain Russell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the ship *Robert Ritson*.
No. 27, Meadow Street, 29th February 1864.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY the 24th March 1864 will be sold by Public Auction 360 Logs of Teak Timber, belonging to the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollun.
2. The Auction will commence at noon.
3. The Timber is to be sold for ash in 18 Lots of 20 Logs, and one Lot of 9 Logs without distinction as to classes.
4. The Timber will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 231 English inches.
5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the price of each Lot.
6. Purchasers will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.
7. Payment to be made in Rupees.
8. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.
9. The expense of lowering the Logs into the River at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.
10. The Timber to be removed by the 30th April 1864, in default of which such Lots as may not be cleared away will be resold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their respective Deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber, but who will not be entitled to any advantage which may result therefrom.
J. S. VERNEDE
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 204 Teak Logs, and 100 Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.
2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd March 1864, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.
3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the Logs, and a rate per 100 Double Tuodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.
4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 231 English Inches.
5. A deduction of 15 and 7½ per cent. from the price of the whole quantity of Logs and Taldoms respectively will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.
6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."
7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.
J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (LIMITED).—A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. (Limited), held at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., on MONDAY the 29th February 1864, at 1 P. M.—present: C. Kelly, Esq., in the chair; Dr. Reynolds; T. W. Taylor, Esq.; J. Shepherd, Esq.; Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.; R. Scobie, Esq.; F. L. Brown, Esq.; and the hon. Jeejeebhoy Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
The Secretaries having read the Advertisement calling the meeting
It was proposed by J. Dunbar, Esq., seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and carried unanimously—"That the Capital of the Co. be increased from (6,50,000) six and a half lacs of Rupees to (13,00,000) thirteen lacs of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees each.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—A black colored DOG, between a bloodhound and Kangaroo, aged 8 months, height nearly 3 feet. To be seen on board the ship *Marion Moore*, now lying in the Harbour, where it will be disposed of by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

IRON OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undermentioned will be disposed of by Public Auction at the Yard, on account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY the 10th proximo, the undermentioned IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying:—
30 Iron Tires.
20 Round Bars.
1,000 Bolt Bars.
11,000 Fishing Plates.
TERMS.
Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.
The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.
Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 1st Sunday	1st.....	6h.	3m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday	8th.....	5h.	50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th.....	10h.	59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	3h.	16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	9h.	11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Guardfire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	1	St. David.	6 29	6 5	3 26	3 55	
Wed.	2	St. Chard., Bp.	6 29	6 5	4 20	5 14	
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	5 6	0 6 46	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends 7.19.	6 18	6 6	7 31	8 9	
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 4h. 23.	6 17	6 6	8 42	9 11	
Sun.	6	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 6	9 36	10 1	
Mon.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 15	6 6	0 10	24 10	46

27th February 1864. Time—7h. 30m. 11s.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 22ND TO THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts 20 to 1). Maximum.	Rain in inches.
Feb. 22	29.954	29.899	73.6	82.2	70.4	70.5	+ 2	None
„ 23	29.909	29.846	75.1	83.2	69.4	70.2	+ 4	„
„ 24	29.929	29.893	69.0	80.4	64.0	63.7	+ 10	„
„ 25	29.888	29.753	66.0	81.6	53.5	64.5	+ 12	„
„ 26	29.836	29.814	67.2	81.4	58.0	65.6	+ 8	„
„ 27	29.975	29.936	66.0	82.0	56.0	63.0	+ 8	„
„ 28	29.950	29.843	72.0	78.4	65.0	63.0	+ 16	„

Feb. 22.—Clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli and nimbi.
„ 23.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli.
„ 24.—Cirro cumuli in hor.
„ 25.—Cloudless.
„ 26.—A few clouds in E. hor. at 10h. A.M.
„ 27.—A few clouds in hor. in the afternoon.
„ 28.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 23
AGRA	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 20
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
BASSORAH	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 23
BANDALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 20	MEERUT	Feb. 13
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 20
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Feb. 3
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has "deemed it right to withdraw from the com- "manders of the Bombay Marine the privilege "of conveying treasure between ports served by "regularly plying contract steam vessels." Such is the unceremonious language of an announcement which at once deprives the commanders of the Bombay Marine of one of their principal sources of income. When these officers, all of whom belonged to the Indian Navy, entered the new local service they did so with the expectation of not merely receiving certain pay, which is not greater in amount than that of the captains of ordinary coasting steamers, but of retaining some rights and privileges as servants of Government amongst which probably the most important was the power of freighting their ships with specie. This privilege is enjoyed by the officers of Royal ships in all parts of the world, and there can be no good reason why it should be withdrawn from the captains of Government ships which are not men-of-war but merchant steamers. In days not long gone by the mercantile community of Bombay actually pressed Government to allow their steamers to call at the various ports on the Malabar Coast for the purpose of bringing specie to this city. There are now, however, so many steamers of various companies constantly plying from port to port along the Western Coast, that practically the permission given to the Government ships to carry specie has without the need of a special notification become a dead letter. It is otherwise, however, in the Persian Gulf, where the only regularly plying steamers are those of the British India Company, of which Messrs. Nicol & Co. are the agents in Bombay. These steamers run but once a month, and consequently it is very desirable, for the sake of the convenience of merchants alone, that advantage should be taken of the frequent voyages of the ships of the Bombay Marine up the Gulf for the transmission of specie to Bombay. Our Government, however, as usual, has weakly consented to grant a monopoly of the freight of specie from the Gulf to the influential house which has the mail contract. We believe that there are two or three men in Bombay who could persuade Sir Bartle Frere to make them a present of Government House, if they liked to ask for it. What public object can be served by the concession to Messrs. Nicol and Co. of the right to charge any price they like for bringing specie down from the Gulf once a month? The commanders of the Bombay Marine make a general charge of ½ per cent: the British India Company intend to charge ½ per cent. from Kurrachee, 1 per cent. from Muscat, and 1½ per cent. from Bussora. The questionable measure taken by Government will, therefore, not only cause delay but greatly increased expense to the merchants; and the Chamber of Commerce ought to take some notice of the matter. The public in general also is not uninterested in learning what explanation the Government can give of an act which simply takes away a portion of the pay of officers of the Bombay Marine to give it to the British India Steam Navigation Company. If these are the means by which private enterprize is to be advanced in the East, the less we have of it the better.

THE storm which we recently noticed as raging in the Calcutta teapot has blown over for the moment: the great case of privilege betwixt Bench and Bar has come temporarily to a stand. We purpose filling up the interval of inaction with some investigation of the *litera scripta* in which the details of this *Batrachomachia* are to be embalmed as legal precedents for future generations. The correspondence on the subject is lengthy in the extreme, but as a specimen in smart pen fencing between parties very much in earnest is not on the whole unsuited to relieve the tedium of a leisure Indian hour. As far as facts go, the reader will find himself with little additional light to that furnished him, when we last wrote, by Mr. Money's letter to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bench; nor is there with the exception of a matter we shall mention presently any particular of importance in which his statements of fact in that letter are impugned. Our Calcutta contemporaries have both taken the same view of the matter as regards the great question of who is most to blame. The *Englishman* we notice leans strongly against Mr. Money on the personal ground of mannerism, while the *Hurkaru*, without having recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*, supports the Bar against the assumption of superiority by the Bench as disclosed throughout the correspondence. Our readers must gather for themselves the precise stages by which this semi-diplomatic negotiation between the Barrister and the Judges has dragged its slow length along, before arriving at the position it now occupies. That position appears to be that Mr. Money is censured by a side wind, that the Judges declare themselves powerless to do more than express an *opinion*, and that Mr. Money having chosen them as his tribunal of appeal has no way out of the dilemma in which he finds himself on the opinion they express proving adverse to him. Thus all the parties to this lamentable dispute have drifted, struggling, until they have grouped themselves in a magnificent deadlock, reminding one of nothing so much as the famous tableau in Sheridan's *Critic*, without, however, leaving us hopes of the *deus ex machina*—the sleeping beefeater—who is there made to start up at the proper moment, bid all weapons fall in the Queen's name, and thus put the rights of every body and make all end happily.

When we say we have learnt nothing more from the correspondence published than we knew before, we must beg leave to supplement the statement with a qualification. The correspondence certainly establishes one fact which, however much we might have surmised its existence, we should never, but for the publication of these letters, have ventured to treat as indisputably or even tolerably well established. We have it now under the hand of two of the Civilians on the Bench that a feeling, compounded of jealousy and hatred, animates what our contemporary the *Hurkaru* terms the "inerudite" or Civilian element of the Bench in all their dealings with the English Bar. This is a grave accusation: let us see what are the facts on which it is founded. They are supplied as we have said by the Judges' own admission.

If we are to put any faith in the often-quoted maxim *Queen Deus vult perdere* and so forth, we must needs think the powers above must have determined on some specially terrible fate for the men who rush so eagerly into the premonitory stage of madness by making very egregious geese of themselves, as have Messrs. Kemp and Campbell. What earthly reason we should like to know could the learned Civilian Judges have for telling all the world—

"We were willing, in consideration of Mr. Money's *social position* and close connection with members of the same service to which we have the honour to belong, to *attempt a private apology* and to allow the matter to drop."

Simply we believe to express by implication their utter detestation of the English Bar in general, and to intimate the fate prepared for any mere ordinary gentleman connected with the Civil Service who should have the misfortune to have a difference of opinion with their Lordships. To minds so constituted publicity stands for inconvenience, and a *private apology* is supposed to be an irresistible bait to induce Mr. Money to come into an arrangement which should save the dignity of the Bench. The Barrister "connected with the service" declines to be "let down easy." To Mr. Money's credit be it spoken, he at once indignantly repels the overtures thus made to him, and casts in his lot for weal or woe with his brother advocates. His reply furnishes us with almost the only spot on which we can rest with satisfaction throughout this long and angry correspondence:

"My social position was not gained, he observes in his reply, and would not be retained by such means. My connection with the service in which my nearest and dearest have greatly distinguished themselves has always been a source of pride to me, as it must be to every man who can estimate at their true value the admirable qualities which have secured the rule of this great Empire and given to the Indian Civil Service its pre-eminence among the servants of the Crown. But I must respectfully beg to decline the immunity offered me on these grounds."

The Judges who had made all these concessions on the score of his connection begin to find Mr. Money a pestilent fellow when he refuses them, and the matter is subsequently left to the Chief Justice who proceeds to deal with the case on general grounds. There is one trifling circumstance we feel inclined to advert to here. It *may* be accident (but in the present position of affairs every act of the parties at issue, however minute, must be regarded as significant) that in this report of the written judgment of this very case which appears in the *Hurkaru* of the 20th instant Mr. Money's name is placed *after that of the Baboo* who acted as his junior in the case. If accidental, we can only say it is an extremely unfortunate accident. If wilful, the pettiness that dictated it is too obvious to excite bitterness to those whom it was intended to annoy. One would have expected that an official document in the nature of a decree would have gladly omitted all reference to an unseemly and unsettled personal dispute. But if any one expected the opportunity of having a fling at their antagonist was going to be pretermitted by Messrs. Kemp and Campbell, he has not thoroughly taken the measure of those gentlemen's idiosyncracies. In the course of their written judgment we find the circumstance thus put upon the record of the Court:—

"Mr. Money protested against the admission of these papers, but, with reference to the provisions of Section 355 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Court thought it right to inspect them; and in the course of the argument on the subject, Mr. Money's conduct having been such as in the opinion of the Court amounted to contempt, he was required to leave the Court and was not further heard."

It is thus that, like many another quarrel in which first principles are involved, the contest between Mr. Money and Messrs. Kemp and Campbell bids fair to expand into a controversy on a wider basis between the Bench and the Bar, and it is principally in this phase no doubt that the matter will interest our readers. As long as the world is what it is, we presume we shall be obliged to have recourse to Courts of Law, and, as certainly as we have recourse to them, we shall have to confide on interests to the hands of persons who have made advocacy and the law their special study. That the character of our legal substitute should be of the highest order is of course one of our greatest necessities, and, as our Ambassador in the Court of Themis, speaking not in his own interests but ours, it is our interest to see that no restraint is placed upon him beyond such as is required for the decent administration of justice and which is included in the deference to the Court which gentlemanly feeling imposes of itself. At times, before a partial or an obstinate Judge, Counsel is compelled to speak strongly in defence of his client's interest; and, provided in so speaking he remains within the bounds of decency, we think it for the interests of society he should be protected to the utmost limits of free speech.

It is owing we must remember to the enunciation of general principles by the Judges themselves, that the affair assumes this altered and contested phase in which we now behold it. It is no longer an affair between Mr. Money and Messrs. Kemp and Campbell, but between the entire Bench and the entire Bar. The learned Chief Justice we should have thought would have been the last man needlessly to imperil success in a doubtful case by an appeal to principles which he must have been certain could never be acquiesced in by English gentlemen. Mr. Money's grievance was that he had been threatened by the Court with forcible removal, while simply commenting on the case before the Court in a manner which he deemed himself fully justified in adopting in the interests of his clients. The matter at issue between the Judges and the whole body of the Bar is whether the former possess the power asserted on the Judge's minute, and, if they do, whether the relation of Court and Counsel are not in want of immediate change. We take leave for the present of this painful case by observing that we entirely concur with our contemporary the *Hurkaru*, that under the best of all possible systems good feeling alone can ensure a maintenance of friendly intercourse between the Judges and the Bar, and thoroughly agree in the opinion that the propositions contained in the Bench Minute cannot be accepted as the foundation of even a tolerable footing.

WE hear from Nagpore that Mr. Temple is expected to resume charge of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces on the 15th of next month, and Colonel Elliott will not leave till then for Inpootaana. The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Campbell, arrived at Jubbulpore and assumed charge of his office on the 22nd ultimo. Mr. Egerton, the new Commissioner of Nagpore, passed through Jubbulpore on Sunday, the 21st.

The *Madras Athenæum* is truly glad to hear, from credible authority, that Prince Azeem Jah's title of ill-fortune is likely to take a favorable turn, though to what practical extent remains to be seen. "By dint of perseverance, under the judicious advice of those able gentlemen who have had his case in hand for two years or less past, His Highness has at least gained one material point, which seemed hopeless when they took up the tangled skein of his affairs. Up to the present time, he was told that the question concerning his title was finally decided, and could not be reopened either with the Local or Home Governments, but we are told that the last mail brought a communication to the former, from Sir Charles Wood, instructing them to receive such representations as His Highness may choose to make, and if he continues, as it is to be hoped he will, in these worthy hands, much good may result from the taking off of the embargo on his correspondence, although the Musnud is now beyond recovery."

THE RESCUE OF THE "SULLIMAN SHAW."

OUR readers will no doubt recollect the narrow escape the *Sulliman Shaw* had from becoming a total wreck off Versovah last monsoon. The steamer *Coromandel* proceeded to her assistance, and it was through the aid rendered by those on board that she was rescued from her perilous position and brought safely into harbour. The cargo of the *Sulliman Shaw* was valued at 124,000 rupees, and the hull of the vessel afterward sold for Rs. 36,000, yet not one farthing of this money has ever been given to those who risked their lives on that occasion. The commander of the *Coromandel* brought the matter before the Supreme Court in December last but the case was thrown out, and the only satisfaction he got was having to pay the costs of the action! The following letters from Mr. Corke, the indefatigable assistant to the Master Attendant, will best explain the nature of the service rendered:—

To Captain W. C. BARKER, H. M.'s I. N.,

Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

SIR,—In obedience to your order I proceeded at noon on the 17th instant on board the steamer *Coromandel* to search for two vessels at anchor to the northward of the port. At 5 P.M. slightly to the eastward of Versovah spoke the *Nader Shaw* under weigh, with fore topsails mizen topsail, jib and spanker standing off shore. Asked if he required the assistance of the steamer and was answered yes: hailed him to take in sails and come to anchor, which was not done, but the ship still stood to the westward. The steamer then made for the other vessel lying at anchor, and found it to be a barque the *Sultanna Shaw*. Anchored ahead of her and the steamer's cutter was lowered down, when I proceeded on board the barque with a line to take in the towing hawser a heavy sea running at the time, the cutter was smashed in fan, and otherwise damaged on board the barque and her crew had left. The hawser, being made fast, weighed anchor and hung by the steamer, Versovah Fort bearing S. E. by South, distant 5 miles. At fall-water at 5 P.M. the steamer started with the barque in tow. At 3h. 30m. on the morning of the 18th, we slipped the hawser and came to an anchor east of the Inner Light Vessel. At 4 A.M. Mr. Pilot Ash came on board to take charge and bring to him. A boat was sent for me from the steamer *Coromandel*. I proceeded on board at day-light, stood out of the harbour steering north in company with the *Nader Shaw*. At 8-30 A.M. sighted her, at 9-15 anchored ahead of her, heavy sea running at the time: sent a 10 inches coir hawser with a line attached to the life buoy to her: hawser was made fast, told them to heave up, which was done. After steaming with the vessel in tow for half an hour, the hawser parted and got round the screw. The *Nader Shaw* then let go anchor. After getting the hawser clear of the fan, steamed down to the ship and anchored ahead. Another hawser was sent on board; and. After having all ready, hailed the ship to weigh anchor, which was done: the chain came up with no anchor attached. After towing her for an hour the hawser parted. A boat was lowered down when I proceeded on board: finding the vessel having only one anchor hanging to the channels with no stock, shackled the chain cable to the anchor hanging away to 60 fathoms, the vessel still dragging, the steamer steamed round the stern and came ahead, when I hailed and told Captain Carew that I had let go anchor with no stock. I then returned on board the steamer and reported to the captain the condition of the ship. A Europe 11 inch hawser was taken on board by the chief officer of the steamer *Coromandel*, after being made fast hailed the ship to slip chain: the vessel being so crowded with bales of cotton, and the crew in a confused state, there was no chance of getting the anchor, as a heavy sea was running at the time. After towing for an hour, the hawser parted. Having no other hawser on board, and finding the vessel making water fast, proceeded to Bombay. The chief officer of the steamer was left on board the *Nader Shaw*, heavy squalls passing over at the time. I believe she is beached to the northward of Versovah. At 9-30 P.M. anchored in Bombay harbour. At 10 A.M. on the 19th inst., sounded and found 13 feet 9 inches of water in the fore compartment, and 5 feet 6 inches in the next compartment: a sail was put over the bows to take up the leak. At 9-30 a boat was lowered and I came on shore with the report of the circumstances.—I have, &c.,
W. G. CORKE,
2nd Asst. Master Attdt. and Conservator of the Port.
Bombay, 20th June 1863.

To Captain W. C. BARKER, H. M.'s I. N.,

Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

SIR,—With reference to my letter to your address dated 20th June last, copy attached, showing my services in rescuing the barque *Sultanna Shaw* from a position of great peril on the 17th June last, when that vessel was at anchor to the northward of Versovah, in a disabled state, from loss of sails, and a portion of her crew being on shore, I have the honor to request you will do me the favor, in consideration of the risk incurred by me as shown in the letter above quoted, in saving the vessel, her cargo, and the remainder of the crew from being wrecked; which she must inevitably have been, considering the state of the weather, the season of the year, and position she was in, (the loss of the *Nader Shaw* the following day in the same locality justifies this assertion,) to submit this my application to the proper authority for the recovery of any salvage which the circumstances of the case may seem to justify.—I have, &c.,
W. G. CORKE,
2nd Assistant Master Attendant.
Bombay, 10th July 1863.

It was not for want of properly bringing the subject before the proper authorities, therefore, that Mr. Corke and his colleagues failed to obtain satisfaction: to say that they simply did their duty in extricating a ship from a position about as perilous as it would well be, would be simply adding insult to injury. In connection with this subject may be mentioned the narrow escape of the barque *Fruiter* from destruction in Back Bay in August, 1860. "Extras" were issued by the newspaper stating positively the ship was on shore, and judging from her position right inside the Bay, none who saw her on that eventful morning ever believed she would reach Bombay harbour except in pieces. Mr. Corke, however, proceeded to the spot, and to the astonishment of every body very cleverly worked her clear of all danger, and brought the vessel to a safe anchorage. Her cargo was insured for upwards of one lakh of rupees, and the man who was the means of saving this sum from destruction was rewarded with the handsome sum of EIGHTY-TWO RUPEES. He lost, we believe, during the confusion and excitement a gold watch and chain worth four times the amount! We hear at times a good deal about Pilot mismanagement, and apathy in the Master Attendant's Office. Even if true, and we contend it is not, what could be expected from a service so wretchedly remunerated as the Pilot? and above all, what inducement have these men to exert themselves when services such as are here detailed are either so beggarly rewarded, or not at all?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Ottawa* from China anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Coconada.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Arrived Steamer *Ottawa*, from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th Feb.

Japan.—The news wears a decidedly pacific aspect. Ambassadors are again on the point of setting out for Europe: a fact which may of itself be accepted as a guarantee against hostilities for some time to come. The Prussian treaty has at length been ratified, and the Swiss are said to have obtained a treaty.

From China nothing important: the disciplined forces under Gordon remain inactive pending advices from Pekin.

COMMERCIAL.

Malwa, 635 dollars.
Patna new, 480 dollars.
Ditto old, 510 dollars.
Benares, 470 dollars.
Exchange on London, Bank Bills 4s. 10⅜d.
Private 4s. 11⅛d.
Bombay, Rs. 230.
Calcutta, Rs. 229.
Cotton, Shanghae, 31 dollars per picul.
Ningpo, 33 dollars per picul.
Advices from Shanghai to 8th February.
Money easier.
Malwa, 495 taels.
Patna, 400 taels.
Exchange suddenly declined—rates unsettled.
Bank Bills 6s. 6d.
Private, 6s. 6½d.
On India, Rs. 303.
Cotton, 21 taels to 22 taels per picul.
Steamers arrived from Calcutta—*Clan Alpine* on the 6th, and *John Bright* on 10th instant; from Bombay, *Emu* on the 11th.

LATEST FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 27TH FEBRUARY.

Shirtings Grey, quiet.
Mule twist, dull.
Raw silk, declining.
Indigo, season nearly closed.
Copper Sheathing, advanced Rs. 1½.
Copper Tile, 12 as. higher.
Cotton, unchanged.
Rice, quiet.
Saltpetre, very firm, short supplies.
Linseed, dearer 1 to 2 as.
Jute, more doing at firm prices.
Hides, active 1 to 2 Rs. dearer.
Shellac, little demand and prices again easier.
Exchange 1⅜d.
Government paper four's 93 to 93¼.
Five's, 103¼ to 103⅜.
Five-and-half, 109¼ to 109½.
Loans in London dead weight, £2 5s. to £2 10s.
Jute, £3.
Seeds, 5s.
Arrivals from Great Britain, *Fort William, City of Peking, Lingolnshire, Armada, Hougomont, Toftscomb, Ophela.*

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

LAHORE, 22ND FEBRUARY.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor returned from a short trip to Delhi four days ago and immediately proceeded towards the frontier. He has made an engagement with Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Railway, to meet him at Jhelum and examine the coal seams recently discovered there. Rather more than two months ago a sample was sent to Lahore and tried in the railway engines, but the result was not very satisfactory. Mr. Harrison, however, said that there was too little coal to give him a fair opportunity of judging, and that, moreover, specimens from different localities and of very unequal quality had been mixed. He therefore requested to have 100 maunds sent from what appeared the most promising pit. This was done and the coal tried during two trips to Umritsur. Mr. Harrison declared that it far surpassed his highest anticipations, and that the experiment was in every way successful. There was no difficulty in keeping up steam, and the quantity of clinker was trifling. It was thereupon resolved to examine this district thoroughly. Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, has been summoned from Calcutta and proceeds at once to Jhelum along with Col. Maclagan, R. E., Chief Engineer of the Punjab, and Mr. Harrison who being a "cannie Newcastle" man ought to understand coal mining. His Honor has joined them partly to see the district, and partly to facilitate the arrangements.

The district of Jhelum is particularly interesting to a geologist. It consists principally of a chain of mountains known as the Salt Range, which stretch from the banks of the Jhelum River to those of the Indus. Excellent salt can be obtained in any quantity as indicated by the name. Limestone also abounds, and from the description I have received, I believe, marble could be found. Samples of the coal are in the exhibition. Some of them are mere lignite, and one would feel some difficulty in determining whether they bear the greatest resemblance to coal or to peat: others, however, are compact and clear, although they contain a thin seams of earthy and metallic substances. But it must be remembered that these are the mere out crop of the beds which are certain to improve after they have been worked to some depth. The whole subject will now receive a thorough investigation; and I shall soon be able to inform you whether coal fit for locomotives can be procured in any considerable quantity.

If these coal beds are extensive it is almost impossible to over-estimate their importance. Jhelum is nearly in a direct line between Lahore and Peshawer, and in case of success a railway will be at once commenced to the latter place, thus making the railway conterminous with British territory. Again, the Salt Range abut upon the Indus at Kalabagh, the upper extremity of the navigable part of the river, so that cheap coal would be available for inland steamers. A quantity has already been sent on board one of these vessels to be tried.

After visiting the Salt Range, His Honor will proceed to Attock, but I have not yet heard what his movements thereafter will be: of course Murree will be his residence during the hot months, but it is probable he will in the first place visit Peshawur.

The position of affairs in Affghanistan at present bears a great resemblance to that of the Punjab after the death of Ranjeet Singh. Now that Dost Mahomed no longer controlled the whole hand of Dost Mahomed, the several chiefs have become as unmanageable as Apollo's horses in the hands of Phaeton. They are tolerably quiet at present, for the whole country is covered with snow and active operations are impossible. But as soon as spring opens the passes we shall see a struggle for the supremacy, and I don't think a few days, but had left of his own accord without having given any intimation of his intention, and yesterday morning forced himself into his late master's premises in company with Bismee and a couple of other friends and insisted upon being paid the wages for the few days that he had worked. The case was much aggravated by almost the entire family of Mr. Lowe being sick from small pox. His Worship in inflicting the fines upon the offenders observed, that they had no right to enter the premises of the prosecutor without the permission, and that the first prisoner had also no right to leave his master's service without notice; that if any wages were due to him he had his remedy if Mr. Low refused to pay him; but he had committed a gross offence by forcing himself into his premises with a view to enforce the payment of his wages in company with others, particularly at a time when the family were sick; and as the trespass was not even attempted to be denied, he would inflict upon each a fine of ten rupees in default of payment to one months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A DANGEROUS, AND DISHONEST PRACTICE.—A case will be investigated at the Fort Police this day wherein the offender is charged with an infringement of the regulations laid down by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the transmission of goods; and although the penalties in cases of such infringements do not suggest the idea of any serious consequence the offence involved, nevertheless, it is one that calls for the most stringent measures in order to suppress such a practice. The regulation alluded to, require all goods of a combustible nature to be notified to the company's officers previous to transmission by the sender in order that they might be conveyed in such a manner as to involve no risk to the train; and for the extra precaution a slight extra percentage is charged on the conveyance of such goods. There are, however, a few native firms who, to avoid the payment of this extra per centage, forward to their constituents gunpowder in barrels, fireworks, matches, and sulphur under the denomination of sugar candy, &c., and these goods, under their fictitious denominations are, as a matter of course placed with other goods as little combustible as sugarcandy, thus exposing the train to every danger from fire and explosion. This practice, if not suppressed with a strong arm will some day lead to consequences that is fearful to contemplate, and which will far eclipse the disasters of the late railway accident at Narrel, but we suppose that, until a train with about a thousand passengers is thrown off the line by an explosion of a waggon load of gunpowder, and all the passengers reduced to blackened corpses this very dishonest and dangerous practice will not be suppressed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th February compared with the statement issued on the 20th February.

LIABILITIES.	20th Feb.	27th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital ...	...Rs. 52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	„ 50,47,000	„ 50,47,000
General Treasury Balance ...	„ 36,74,728	„ 62,63,593
Deposits at Head Office.....	„ 1,52,01,302	„ 1,32,41,554
Do. at Branches	„ 23,33,972	„ 23,65,355
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ...	... „ 3,94,827	„ 3,92,331
Rest	„ 8,20,454	„ 8,25,920
Sundries	„ 3,03,351	„ 2,63,400
	Rs. 5,30,00,634	„ 3,35,71,350
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ...	...Rs. 39,74,870	Rs. 49,59,620
Credit Accounts at Do.	Do. „ 15,46,638	„ 17,03,440
Bills Discounted at Do.	Do. „ 98,50,821	„ 1,06,59,554
Dead Stock ...	... „ 5,09,813	„ 5,09,512
Stamps ...	... „ 5,977	„ 8,984
Balances with Agents ...	... „ 9,27,825	„ 7,14,527
Sundries	... „ 3,49,371	„ 2,89,971
Government Reserve Cash.....	... „	„ 22,62,593
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	... „ 1,26,62,189	„ 87,58,282
Do. Do. Branches.	„ 32,36,190	„ 36,35,767
	Rs. 3,30,00,634	„ 3,35,71,350

MONSOON REPORT.

To W. HART, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the monsoon of 1863 was favorable beyond the average as regards seasonable and plenteous fall of rain. The crops of grain turned out well, and the people have had a good return of their harvest.

Below the Ghauts there was little fever during the rainy months, and there has been very little sickness since. On the Ghauts and in the jungles on their crest there has been a great decrease in the number of new fever cases, but those attacked with fever during the previous year continue to suffer greatly from its effects. Swelled bellies and sallow faces, and complete loss of strength, are the symptoms by which the disease shows its effects, even after it has actually ceased to appear as fever.

I regret to say that in the districts further east beyond the immediate vicinity of the Ghauts the fever has been very severe during the whole year of 1863. At Hullial and Moondagode many deaths occur every month. I think that the extreme virulence of the attack is now abating.

A good deal of land has been thrown up in consequence of death and illness, especially in the Moondagode district.

The fall of rain during 1863 was as follows:—

Fall of Rain.	Inches.	Cents.
Soopa.....	107	28
Yellapoor	82	16
Sircy Cutchery.....	98	81
„ Hospital	107	81
Honore Cutchery	148	82
„ Hospital	147	18
Carwar Cutchery.....	129	77
„ Hospital	112	.....

I have the honor to be &c.,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Collector of Canara.
Camp Compta, 2nd February 1864.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES

against the defendants Allarukia Soomar and Khaki Puddmsey, and that all property should be delivered over to the regularly constituted officers of the caste. It also sought for a declaration, that all share or interest in the property, should be exclusively confined to members of the Khoja sect; and in particular, that no one who was of the Shea sect, should have any share or voice in the management of the caste property. A scheme for election of officers and management of the property was also prayed if it should appear to be necessary, an injunction was sought against any interference with the property or sect, by the defendant Aga Khan. All the above facts are admitted by the demurrer, but the defendants insist, 1st, that all the Khoja inhabitants of Bombay should be parties to the record; and secondly, that all events there are some Khoja inhabitants of Bombay whose interests do not appear by the bill to be represented by the relators or the defendants. As it is admitted by the demurrer that the Khoja community in Bombay consists of over one thousand families it would obviously be impracticable to have all those individuals personally parties to the record, and it is perfectly well settled upon the authorities that, when there is actual impracticability or inconvenience almost amounting to it, it is not necessary, for the purpose of getting a binding decree, to bring all the parties interested before the court. In *Adair* vs. *New River Company* (11 Ves., 444) Lord Eldon, in pointing out what the court requires under such circumstances, says:—"The court requires so many only to be brought before it, that it can justly be said that they will fairly and honestly try the legal right, between themselves all other persons interested, and the plaintiffs." Thus the sole enquiry upon this demurrer for want of parties is whether the relators and the defendants represent the entire Khoja community for the purposes of trying fairly and honestly the matters which appear to be in dispute upon this record? That is a matter which must depend upon the circumstances of the case and relief prayed. This suit is mainly brought to determine the right to property created by voluntary donations of members of the Khoja caste, and also to determine the mode of enjoyment of that right. According to the bill, the entire caste always belonged to the Suni school of the Mahomedan religion until 1861, when a schism was effected, and a portion of the caste was drawn over to the profession of the Shea doctrine. The property down to that period is alleged to have been subscribed upon the fundamental condition that it should always be applied for the promulgation of the Suni doctrine, and the relators contend that Khoja members of the Suni persuasion are alone entitled to participate in the enjoyment of that property. The defendants, on the other hand, insist that the only test is, that a Khoja community must be of the Shea persuasions and claim, if not a monopoly of enjoyment of the property of the caste for such Khojas, at least a full participation in the enjoyment of it for Khoja members following the latter doctrine. They also claim certain personal rights for the defendant Aga Khan over that property, and over all members of the caste. These rights the relators, on behalf of the Suni portion of the caste, indignantly repudiate. The relators are not only Khojas but are the Mukhi and Kamaria duly elected at a caste meeting convened in November 1861 to check the Shea movement, and as such they are the constituted official trustees of all the Khoja caste property, and must be taken to represent, in that character, the interests of the majority of the caste. The defendants Allarukia Soomar and Khaki Puddumsey on the other hand, are represented to be the original schismatics and leaders of the movement to change the opinion of the Khoja sect, from Suni to Shea, and in connection with that change to carry over the right to caste property, and to place its managment together with that of the caste, under the control of the defendant Aga Khan.

Looking at the character and position which the relators and defendants appear to respectively fill with reference to this community; to the subject matters of litigation and the relief prayed, we entertain no doubt but that the right to this property, the mode of its enjoyment, the scheme for its management and protection, and the rights of the defendant Aga Khan, will, in the words of Lord Eldon in the case referred to, be "fairly and honestly litigated" between the parties to this record, and that there are two interests appearing upon the face of the bill, which are not fully and fairly represented by the parties to this suit. This ground of objection to the terms of the bill must therefore be disallowed. It was also urged in terms that this bill was open to demurrer upon the ground, that there are several parties to the original bill filed in 1850, who are not parties to the present supplemental suit, either by name or by representation. This property is admitted by the demurrer to be caste property. As such it does not follow the ordinary line of inheritance or successions. There is no vested individual interest in it which can be made the subject of assignment of transmission by any individual member. It is composed of gifts, made to the caste for such caste purposes, as the existing members may from time to time think fit to select. We have already decided that the entire existing Khoja community or caste is sufficiently represented for the purposes of this suit by the parties, plaintiffs and defendants; and it follows that, if parties to original bill who are not parties to the present suit, have an interest in the supplemental matter, they are sufficiently represented by the litigating parties to the second. On the other hand if they have no interest in the supplemental matter, they should not be made parties at all. In either view, we think the objection fails. The objection for want of parties having failed, we entertain no doubt that the other objection for want of equity is quite untenable, and indeed it was scarcely relied upon at the Bar. We overrule the demurrer with costs. The costs to be costs in the cause. There appears to be, unfortunately, a great deal of angry feeling amongst the members of this community, and in order to avoid any misconstruction of the effect of our decision upon this demurrer, we think it right to add, that we have expressed no opinion upon the merits of the present suit, nor do we intend to express at this state of the litigation, any opinion whatever upon the merits or the final issue of the matters in dispute between the parties.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER ESQ. *Monday, 29th Feb.*)

Gunnesh Vakeel vs. *Jethalall Hiratalall.*

A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VAKIL.—A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 396-9-10, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff for his professional attendance as a Vakil or Pleader in prosecuting and defending special appeal cases on defendant's behalf in the late Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, in the years 1860-61.

Mr. Venayekrao appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandoorung for the defendant.

Mr. Pandoorung pleaded for the defendant that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, inasmuch as the defendant did not dwell, or carry on business, or work for gain within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The defendant was examined, and stated that he was a resident of Ahmedabad where he had a permanent dwelling, and that he was a money lender and carried on his trade in that city, that he came here lately to pass the recent Vakils examination on the appellate side of the High Court, and that he had no permanent place of residence here, nor did he carry on his business or work for gain here.

Mr. Venayekrao said that his living here for so many days gave the Court jurisdiction over him, and requested His Honor to refer the case to the opinion of the High Court.

His Honor upon this state of facts struck off the cause for want of jurisdiction.—*Cause struck off.*

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.,— *29th February.*)

WATCH YOUR RAMOOSEES!—Ramjee Tatia, police ramoosee No. 2012, was convicted of stealing nine dishes, five pieces of cloth, two bottles of oil, and a phur, the property of Messrs. Stephens Brothers. The prisoner was a night ramoosee employed to watch the godowns of Messrs. Stephens. Yesterday upon being relieved he was observed to have something bulky under his arm, and upon being searched two glass dishes were found wrapped up in a pair of trousers; his house was examined and the remainder of the articles found there. They were recognised and shown to by Messrs. Stephens' godown-keeper. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes on the back.

DUFFING.—Soobharam Jaithmul was charged with cheating. It appeared that the prisoner, who is a Marwarree, went to the prosecutor, also a Marwarree, and asked him to advance Rs. 2,000 worth of silk and cotton piece goods worth Rs. 6,000 to which proposal the prosecutor agreed, and the prisoner in company with another man brought five bales in a cart. As the bales appeared to be well packed and marked, the prosecutor had no hesitation in complying with the prisoner's request, and gave him Rs. 200, which was all the money he had in the shop, and told the man who accompanied the prisoner to come with him and he would give him the remainder. He went out for the purpose of getting the money and had gone about twenty paces, when turning round he missed the man who should have followed him. His suspicions were aroused and he returned to his shop, where the prisoner was waiting, and upon cutting open one of the bales found it to be composed of gunny bags; numdas, and rubbish of no value. The prisoner appeared stunned at the discovery of his roguery and made no attempt to fly. A sepoy coming up he was handed over to his care, and the bales brought to the Police Office, and upon their being opened found to contain similar rubbish to the one first opened. The prisoner had nothing to say to the charge, but accused the prosecutor of having tried to induce him to bring stolen goods to him for sale, which of course the prosecutor indignantly denied. He was remanded until to-morrow.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1865.

WE understand that the European merchants of this city have come forward in a truly sporting spirit, and promised a handsome Cup and Purse to be run for next meeting: the terms of which are as follows:

The Bombay European Merchants' Cup, value Rs. 2,500 and a Purse of Rs. 2 miles, for all horses, weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens landed in Bombay after 1st September 1864 allowed 10lbs. The winner of the Forbes Stakes this meeting to carry 5lbs. extra.

Entrance 10 G. M.'s if entered and named on the 1st May
" 35 " " " " 15th Nov.

when the race will close. Half forfeit if declared by the 1st January 1865.

Already the greater portion of the money has been subscribed for. This munificent gift, together with the Governor's Cup, Sir Jamsetjee's and the Hon'ble Rustomjee's Vase, the West of India Turf Club's Cup, and the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett's piece of plate, will give our racing men fresh energy. The Turf Club is being formed, and it is hoped that Sir William Mansfield will accept the post of President. We hope to publish the attractive prospectus for 1865 in a few days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am part occupant of one of the houses in Rampart Row, and on entering this morning I was rather startled to find that the number had been altered. As this has been done without any warning, and as all my business circulars &c., are dated from the old number, I should be very glad to know why this alteration has been made.

If it was requisite to have an additional number in the Row, why not save paint and time by adopting the plan resorted to in London and other large cities at home, where common sense is not quite so scarce an article as it appears to be with the authorities here, namely, by adding a letter and forming additional numbers thus 155A 155B. The Post Office London Directory contains many examples.

If I were the landlord I should be disposed to question the right of any one to disfigure my door with a dab of white paint, and I wonder what the inhabitants of Cheapside would say to such a proceeding.

ODD LATE EVEN.

Bombay, 29th February.

MADRAS.

WE learn from Quilon that on the 16th instant, new colors were presented to the 17th Regiment to replace those under which the Corps distinguished itself in Bengal. A full dress parade having been ordered at six A.M., the regiment was drawn up at that hour on the Maidan: Captain H. Dickinson, of the late 46th N. I., commanding in the absence of Colonel Babington. Most of the ladies residing in Quilon were present, and a large assemblage gathered round to see the proceedings. The appearance of the regiment was all that could be desired. The colours were laid on the drums in front of the line; and the commanding officer having formed a hollow square, called the senior officer of the 17th, Lieutenant Thomas Obbard, to whom the new colours were given by Mrs. Dickinson. Captain Dickinson, then addressed Mr. Obbard to the effect that the regiment which at a most critical epoch in the history of British India had volunteered to march to Bengal, and had there served the Government with the greatest bravery and devotion, ever since, he was sure, maintain the glory of the Corps under the colours now committed to its keeping, with the same soldierly spirit which had distinguished its past history. The regiment then marched past the flag staff, and saluted. The colours were trooped, and after the usual *Feu de joie* the Sepoys were dismissed to their quarters.

We had hoped that the good service which this gallant regiment did in Bengal during the Mutiny would have been acknowledged by permitting it to bear "Central India" on its flag in addition to "Nagpore." May we not trust that this honour may now be granted to it.—*Times, Feb.* 24.

COCHIN.

THE obituary ceremonies of His late Highness the Rajah of Cochin have been concluded; and the installation of the Ellia Rajah is now waiting for the official recognition of his title by the Supreme Government—and perhaps Mr. Fisher's last public act, as Resident, will be to conduct the new Prince to the Musnud as the rightful sovereign of the Cochin State.—*Chronicle Feb.* 20.

WE are glad to hear from good authority that a tramway connecting the Shooranoor Railway Station with Kurupundra, only 5 hours distant from Cochin by backwater, has been approved of, and awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

We cannot overrate the advantage of this work, which will afford immense facilities of communication between this Coast and the Presidency, and we have no doubt the Tramway Company will find it a highly remunerative speculation. The most difficult and expensive part of the work, is the bridge across the Ponany river at Shooranoor; which is now under construction by the Cochin Circar at an expense of close upon four lacs of rupees; so that the Company will be saved an enormous outlay, as well as much time and trouble.—*Id.*

MR. COBDEN.

(From the Economist.)

WE have already said what seemed necessary on the controversy between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane. Since we wrote, some aditional letters have been published, but they do not change the essence of the matter. Mr. Cobden, as well as Mr. Bright had some right to complain of the original articles,—but there was no ground for Mr. Cobden's violence. Still less was there a reason for his sudden intrusion upon the useful privacy of newspaper writing. As we lately showed, annoymous writing is almost essential to the existence of newspapers as distinct properties, and it is of great moment that newspapers should be steadied and guided by the instincts of property, rather than distracted and impelled by the momentary caprices of casual writers. We return to the subject of this lamentable correspondence, not in the least for its intrinsic interest, but because it affords a reasonable opportunity for a few remarks upon the late career of a very remarkable man.

Mr. Cobden for many years, we might say during his whole political career, has been an *outsider* in politics. At first this was necessary. He and others, to whom England is now heavily indebted, took up, as the sole subjects of political pursuit, a subject which was almost neglected by professional politicians, which formed no part of the special creed of Whig or Tory, but which at the time was more important than any disputed topic in either creed, or than any subject which politicians were discussing. Free Trade was more important to England than the "Appropriation Clause," or such matters. It was then right to be an outsider, for the politicians inside the world of politics had neglected the one thing needful, and were cumbering themselves with comparative trifles. Mr. Cobden was wise in saying he would vote on any question but Free Trade, for the good to be effected by that measure far outweighed any other harm a Ministry might do. He did right to be oneidead and solitary,—for in their solitude he and his friends could brood and did brood over the one idea of most importance in contemporary politics.

That single injunction was exceptional and temporary Free Trade was carried,—at least the Corn Laws were repealed. The citadel was captured, and the true principle was admitted. There was no other great idea outside English politics which justified political segregation. Politicians may have defects; they make great omissions. In this case they had the defect of omitting the greatest topic of their age from party politics,—the only politics for which most politicians will ever care. Still such great errors are rare. Politicians do not in most generations commit such a blunder, and hardly in any generation do they commit more than one. Since the Corn Laws were repealed, and the Anti-Corn Law League disbanded, our Government, our parties, and our Parliament have upon the whole, and with rare exceptions, been fittingly occupied with the greatest contemporary topics. Mr. Cobden's separate faith had become the common and accepted creed; he had converted all politicians, and it would have seemed that he should no longer be alone among politicians. He had converted the Ministerial hierarchy, and he should have become a Minister.

There was much that he could have taught to common statesmen, and much, too, which he could have learned from them. It would be very untrue to quote of the English world the line pointing that the world is governed with little wisdom. There probably never was a nation governed, on the whole, with greater average sense, with greater continuity of practical discretion, than ours. Certainly, no contemporary nation is governed, taken as a whole, with nearly as much. Louis Napoleon has a sort of far-sighted one which our statesmen have not, and which would be useless to them if they had it, for the nation at large could not follow nor comprehend it. And even he has strange veins of weakness and theatricality, which make his statesmanship peculiar and remarkable, as we acknowledge it to be inferior, in the long run and on the whole, to the same and even more course of our Parliamentary statesmen. Of French officials and of American we need not speak; every one will admit that they are inferior to our own. Nevertheless, our statesmen have great defects. England is governed with much sense, but with little originality. Our Parliamentary statesmen are grave, cautious, and decorous. They have habits of business and the manners of gentlemen. They are all men of respectable ability: as a class, and as compared with ordinary men, they are men of considerable ability. But as a class, and with exceptions, they are not irritably suggestive. It is not from them that we expect new schemes, or novel hints, or strange ideas. Lord Macaulay, who lived among them, has said, that he should sooner expect a great original work on political science,—such a work, for example, as the "Wealth of "Nations"—from an apothecary in a country town, or from a minister in the Hebrides, than from a Parliamentary statesman of long standing. Every close and good observer must confirm the remark. A certain easy monotonous sense characterises our higher class They have no favourite schemes or original ideas; they mean *well*, but they do not mean *much*. Some have ascribed this to the early age at which most of our statesmen enter subordinate offices, in which they are expected to follow blindly the doctrine of a Cabinet, to whose deliberations they are not admitted. It has been said, "Years of acquiescing in proposals as to which he has not been consulted, of voting for measures which he did not frame, and in the wisdom of which very often did not believe, of arguing for proposals from half of which he dissents,—usually *disintellectualise* a Parliamentary statesmen before he comes to half his power." There is truth in this, and even more generally it may be said that Parliamentary statesmen, who know long that they cannot propose any scheme so for which the nation is not prepared, discourage rather than cultivate a far-reaching originality, which can seldom be advantageous and which may often be troublesome. Other reasons too might be added, but we are not now concerned with them: our business is only with the fact. All observers will agree that our highest political class is not remarkably suggestive, and that its members are remarkable for judgment rather than imagination—for a sedate selection rather than for copious proposals.

Mr. Cobden was the man to be of use in a class like this, just because he is the exact opposite to it. He has not, we may be pardoned for saying, great administrative ability, but we heard a very competent judge, not now among us, once say, "Cobden is most valuable in counsel: very shrewd and suggestive, and not at all extreme." He could not help starting and thinking of many considerations on many subjects which most of our statesmen would hardly dream of, and which it would take them some trouble to comprehend. There is plenty of torpidity, if we may say it with respect, in our official life, and a little of animated suggestion would be most valuable there. As a rule there is plenty of sense to reject what is unsound, but there is not enough of *vis inertiæ* of irritable energy to venture on proposals. There is much in Mr Cobden which he might beneficially impart to our governing class—much which they might learn from him.

There is much too which they might teach him. Mr Cobden's great fault is indiscretion, he is not so. The speciality of his mind is to seize on some one aspect of a subject, and work it out exclusively and to the omission of all others. If we may be pardoned the saying, he is like a clever boy from a small school, who has been very well taught what he knows, but who is not conscious of the incompleteness of his knowledge, and whose knowledge often stops very abruptly. At a University these idiosyncracies are rubbed off, and these limitations are removed; men gain a wider and more universal culture, and learn also how limited that enlarged knowledge is and must be. The great University of the world has the same effect. But Mr Cobden has not entered it. He has travelled widely, but among a special class. He has been *consigned* from Free-trader to Free-trader. He has often enlarged his latitude and longitude, but never his thoughts and ideas. In close connection with these points the statesmen he might have gained the reliability in which he is wanting. At present he is *par excellence* a man to hear, but not a man to follow. He suggests invaluable elements for judgment, but he does not shape that judgment himself.

His position as an *outsider* has caused the principal defect in Mr. Cobden's career. Such a position teaches a man nothing. Responsible office, and even responsible opposition, teach much: the very errors of to-day are to an improving statesman the lessons of to-morrow. Mr. Cobden has learned little or nothing. We chanced a week or two ago to look over an unpretending connexion's collection of his anti-Corn Law speeches. Even now they are pleasant reading; there is an effectual simplicity about them as rare in oratory as in action. But Mr. Cobden has not advanced beyond those speeches; we do not say he has never spoken so well as then, though a harsh critic might say so, but certainly he has never spoken better. Seventeen years have passed away since the dissolution of the League, but his mind has not grown during that long period. What he is, he was—what he was, he is. Contrast such a career with that of other statesmen. What a world of thought Mr. Gladstone has developed in those years. Who supposed in 1846 he would be a great Chancellor of the Echequer, that he would be the most masterly explainer, and the most advancing and reforming financier of the age? In 1846 he was one of the Peelites, and men now immeasurably his inferiors were reckoned as his equals. Or take Lord Palmerston, a far older man than Mr. Cobden, and one, therefore, who could be less asked to display new excellencies during his ten years: he has developed the highest faculty of Parliamentary statesmanship,—the faculty of Premiership. Ten years ago we used to discuss eagerly whether he was a good Foreign Minister or a bad, but no one guessed that he possessed the instinct and genius of a great Prime Minister. If Mr. Cobden were a small man, we should not have complained of his waste of development and growth. But he has not a poor nature. As we believe, he might have improved into something far greater than he is if he had chosen the true means,—if he had chosen a position in which there was to be much learnt instead of one in which nothing.

Mr. Cobden's irritability arises in part from natural sensitiveness, but in part also from his unfavourable position. It is not pleasant to be out of power; and it is least pleasant to the most suggestive men. It is not in human nature that Mr. Cobden should not be vexed that the English would go forward with so little aid or guidance from him. He must wish, he *ought* to wish to impress his mind on events; yet he must feel that very, rarely, that only on very isolated occasions, he does so effectually. This is the real source of his attacks on Lord Palmerston and his attacks on the *Times*. These are the powers that be; the exponents of our present governing opinions; the Government will have its way which partly guide and partly follow, but always aim to coincide with the national will. Mr Cobden must hate them because that national opinion is often erroneous, and the national action accordingly perverted.

We fear it said that Mr. Cobden has lost himself! Mr. Cobden will never lose himself. Much greater faults than he has would not ruin a man so great as he is. He will remain a man of genius; he will retain his "unadorned eloquence;" he will be as before the apostle of Free Trade. We shall still owe to him the repeal of the Corn Laws and the French treaty. He will still have a fair chance of some posthumous fame. But he must not expect that which is yet dearer to human nature,—contemporary respect and consideration. The daily respect of an age is given to those who do its daily work—to those who bear the burden and the heat of common affairs. The best counsellors from without are in comparison but little regarded and they should not repine or murmur at it.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(From the Times.)

PARIS, JAN. 15.

THE Legislative Body sat yesterday, Duke de Morny in the chair.

M. Rouher, Minister of State; M. Rouland, Minister presiding over the Council of State; and the other Government Commissioners were in their usual places.

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address, the points under consideration being the amendment relative to the electoral question.

M. Thiers.—Gentlemen, two amendments were presented on the electoral system. The first has been rejected, and I now rise to speak in support of the second, not that I have the hope or the pretension to obtain its adoption, but because of an understanding come to some six weeks since, when I wished to make some observations on the elections, that I should reserve what I had to say till the debates on the Address. In entering on this discussion the first obstacle I encounter is the allegation that our object is to weaken the moral authority of the Chamber. Allow me to remove this obstacle. The Government constituted by supreme judges in electoral matters, and you have given your decisions on the late elections. The question has therefore been definitively decided, and I declare to the majority, without the least intention of flattery, for at my time of life a man has no need to flatter any power on earth, that I deeply respect your votes and your decisions. I do not hold all your opinions, nor do you hold all mine. To my great regret I shall be compelled to vote against you, but I nevertheless entertain the utmost respect for your intentions. I must beg your permission to make one remark. (" Go on, go on.") You are in the position of a power which has not met with any serious opposition; contradiction surprises and offends you. When, like me, you shall have passed long years under the weight of contradiction you will bear it better. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the point under discussion. We think that with regard to principles, the Government pushes them to extremes, and that its modes of proceeding are not all good. You will say that our opinion is open to suspicion, because the proceedings in question have been directed against ourselves. I admit this, but for the same reason, you are also liable to suspicion. (Movement.) What makes me think that our opinion is not altogether wrong is that I do not see among the Ministers the individual Minister who directed the elections: I cannot think that his services would have been dispensed with had his conduct been altogether irreproachable. This appears to justify our opinion. We shall be told that as the Minister is no longer in power our reproaches are uncalled for. I do not like finding fault, and should not now address you had the proceedings of which we complain ceased when the Minister retired from office; but from what has recently passed, and what is now passing in the Bas-Rhin, there seems to be a kind of persistency approaching to bravado. That is why I insist on this question. I do not dispute the pretensions of the Government to have its candidates, and to manifest its preferences. I admit the principle of official candidates, but I shall perhaps be told that I do so on account of my own conduct when Minister of the Interior. It is not so, however, for I have come to this conclusion purely from a sense of conviction, without any reference to my own antecedents. I have recently reperused the verification of powers in 1834, when I was Minister of the Interior. It was shortly after the insurrection of April, and great excitement prevailed. Four elections were annulled by the Chamber, and I beg your attention to the grounds for those decisions. The first election was quashed because the candidate, who has been a Prefect, and not retired from his functions for a space of six months, as required by law; the second, on account of the candidate's electoral qualification being disputed; and the third, because the person elected was found to want one vote to make the necessary majority. As to the fourth election, the motive which led to its being annulled was remarkable. The ballot was not commenced at the time appointed, and only remained open four hours instead of six, and for that reason the election was invalidated. Such was at that time the rigorous conduct observed in case of elections. What was the reproach made against us? A member of the Chamber spoke of a *juge de prix* who had been threatened with dismissal by a functionary, when the Minister of Justice ascended the tribune and said that if the functionary who had done so were known he would be himself dismissed. There were among the candidates of that period a son-in-law of Marshal Mertier. The Sub-Prefect of the Arrondissement, in a private letter to two or three mayors, said that the election of that candidate would be agreeable to the Royal family. On hearing of the fact I disavowed the Sub-Prefect, reprimanded him publicly, and ordered that the King's name should never be mentioned in election matters. (Approbation on several benches.)

A voice.—You were then a responsible Minister.

M. Thiers.—You perceive that we were then very severe with regard to elections. Nevertheless I admit official candidateships, but only on certain conditions. Where is the foundation of the right of the Government to publicly designate its candidates to be found? I find rules for the point in free countries, and even there the right is limited. If a dictatorship exists there is no need of discussion. It is therefore, I repeat, in free countries that we must seek for the rules which serve as the foundation of official candidateships, and I look for it in England, the freest of all. There all opinions are divided into two great parties, one which impels the country towards what is called progress—a vague word, which I do not much admire, for it may contain evil as well as good—the other wishing to prevent the country from going too fast. The former of those opinions calls itself Liberal, and the latter Conservative. In England, the Liberals, take the name of Whigs, and their adversaries that of Tories. Ireland furnishes the corresponding elements of Liberals and Catholics. Both of those opinions are good, according to the time that is passing. When a country is in the background and some of its institutions out of date as in the case of the rotten boroughs in England, the Whigs are right; on the other hand, when the forward movement is too rapid, the Tories do well to check it. Although I am not quite so old as certain journals pretend, I have several times seen the Whigs and the Tories succeed each other in power, and always for the benefit of the country. In Belgium, thanks to the foresight of the wise and prudent King who reigns there—and only reigns—the Catholics and the Liberals have succeeded each other, and repaired their mutual faults. Both have, therefore, been of use. What are the rights of those different opinions? When the Whigs are in opposition they support their candidates by means of their journals, their meetings, and their subscriptions; and they certainly do not lose that right when the party comes into power. In free countries the Government is nothing more than an opinion which has obtained power, and consequently has its rights; it, however, contracts duties. What are those duties? The first is to respect propriety. This is not an absolute but a relative duty; the observance may be less rigid in the lower classes of society, but it is stringent in the higher. The supreme power should be distinguished by the highest degree of propriety. The second of those duties is that of not abusing, in favour of this or that candidate, the power which Government places in the hands of its agents. Under these conditions all opinions have the right of self-defence, and even that of spreading themselves abroad. In England, where there is little or no centralization, the temptation for parties in power to exceed their duty is not very strong; but in France, the resources which centralization places in the hands of the Government agents are immense, and to abstain from using them demands the abnegation of a stoic. It is your part, gentlemen, to become the moderators, at least men who respect the duties imposed on them by their position. Of all the points of decorum that ought to be respected, the first is not to allow the name of the Sovereign to figure in an electoral contest. But you all know that, in a great number of elections, official candidateships were presented to the country as candidates of the Emperor.

Several voices.—Of the Emperor's Government.

M. Thiers.—I beg pardon; there were some indeed, called as you say, but there were others distinctly called candidates of the Emperor. If the contrary can be proved, I shall bow to the truth. The Minister of State said the other day that the electoral contest was only the continuation of that which takes place here among the representatives of the country. I admit that assimilation, and ask if any one of you, gentlemen, would presume to pronounce to us such a phrase as the Emperor will hear it so." No one would dare to do this. Therefore, as you would not so use the name of the Emperor in this Chamber, why should you do so in presence of electors? And in what a position you place a candidate whom you repudiate, but who is nevertheless elected! You do not contest his oath. Now, then, can you say he is the enemy of the Emperor? Why treat him as such? Who has told you that he is so? For my part, I repeat the words which were spoken here the day before yesterday namely, that all those who entered this Chamber had but one object—to make their ideas penetrate into the mind of the Government. That is the truth, and it is wrong to set up distinctions that a candidate is an enemy. And the electors themselves? What will happen if you declare them all enemies of the Emperor? What will it be said after the result of the late elections that during the last few years the Emperor has made himself two millions of enemies? As I wish to avoid strong language, I shall content myself with repeating that to call a candidate or electors enemies is to commit a great imprudence, and I dwell on the point because it is desirable that all abuses of language should be suppressed (assent), the more so because when moderation is lost sight of in speech, it is soon violated in act; and it may be feared that those who so abuse the name of the Emperor may be forced into active measures of a more serious character. We make an immense concession in allowing you your official candidateships; but we give them only on condition of the most rigorous abstention on your part. Without that moderation the danger would be considerable in presence of our system of centralization. Of that centralization I myself, as everybody knows, have been the defender; it is the principle of French greatness; it has given us clearness in our accounts, order and immediate readiness in our means of action, as was seen when France decided on war in the month of March, 1859, and had 200,000 men in Italy in the first days of April. I do not wish to compromise this centralization. I remember what a great diplomatist, M. Pozzodi Borgo, said to me on this subject in 1830. I was complaining of the Treaties of 1815, and he said, "You complain that we have taken from you a part of your territory, but we have left you a unity which gives you an immense force, and which will one day become a danger to ourselves." I replied to him, "You have left us that unity because you could not take it from us." (Applause.) Therefore, as it could not be taken from us, let us make fine things among ourselves. Allow me to indicate briefly the bases of centralization. In the administrative class you have the prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, and all their agents. If we allow all these functionaries to be nominated by the State, we think it necessary that the mayors should be taken from the municipal council, and that they should not be removable at the pleasure of the Government. In the judicial order you have the non-removable judges, who are worthy of all respect, and the removable functionaries, as honourable, but dependant. I can understand that these latter should be at the disposal of the Government; they do not pronounce judgments, they merely administer justice. But attached to these Courts there are the notaries, advocates, huissiers; and you know well what is the influence of a Procureur-Imperial. I have here a letter from a huissier of the Bas-Rhin, where an election is now about to take place, and he declares that he cannot act by reason of the menaces he has received. Next, there is the Prefecture Department, and the subordinates are numerous and constitute a great power in the hands of the Government. The Ministers of Marine and War are also very powerful. The former holds in his hands the fortunes of the men serving on board, and might in a few hours send a certain number to sea. (Movement.)

M. Rouher, Minister of State.—For electoral purposes! A minister who should do that would be impeached.

M. Thiers.—I might quote facts did I not fear to go beyond the bounds of respect. I endeavour to be courteous towards my adversaries, although you are sometimes hard on yours. I have no wish to weaken any part of the French Administration, but in the election of Cambrai, which was annulled, was there not a circular which proves the power exercised by the Minister of War over the conscripts? In our country the State, in fact, does everything; at one time it encourages science and the arts, and at another it persecutes communes by the construction of a road, or by endowing it with a school. When such a power interferes with the electors of universal suffrage, what becomes of liberty of voting? All the innumerable agents of the State who were living quietly among the people become on the eve of elections, by orders received from Paris, first silent and then hostile. As far as regards myself personally, I have seen agents of the authority with whom I have been on friendly terms compelled to tell the country that I was a dangerous man. I accept official candidates; but on condition that the law be respected. The execution of the electoral law is very difficult in France; because it so frequently changes. The Government has a right to trace out the circumscriptions; but is it proper that on the approach of a new or general election those districts should be changed, in order to favour particular candidates? With regard to electoral lists, there are some localities where they do not exist, as was proved during the late verification of qualifications. Is it true that the publications made by the non-official candidates meet with impediments which their Government opponents are not subjected to? If so, the mayors ought to receive more formal instructions. The law enacts secrecy for the vote and that the bulletin shall be written out of the balloting-room, and be deposited in the urn by the elector; and yet there may be seen on the table of the office packets of the bulletins of the Government candidate, but none of his opponents. When I consented to you official candidateships I can only do so on condition of respect for propriety, abstention from the means of action at the disposal of the Government, and strict observance of the law. If you do not accept these conditions I cannot accord official candidateships. We are in presence of universal suffrage, which is a dangerous institution, and the Government only has the means of directing it. In giving that privilege have you given liberty or the contrary? If the former, do not employ the means you now adopt. I know not what the result of universal suffrage may be in the future, but I see what it is now. I am convinced that if fewer attempts were made to enlighten it there would perhaps be more means of control in the bodies of the State, and, instead of sacrificing the Government to which you are attached, you would perhaps save it. (Interruption.)

The President.—The Government has no fear of being sacrificed, and has no need of being saved.

M. Thiers.—Do not distort my meaning.

The President.—I have made that observation to you because I am sure that you will give a satisfactory explanation.

M. Thiers.—Let there not be sought for in my words any ides of a threat of any kind. Nothing so ridiculous has ever entered my mind. What I wish to express is not a menace but a warning. (Movement; approbation on several benches.)

M. Rouher.—Let me be allowed to say something also on the question of official candidates, and reply both to M. Jules Favre and M. Thiers. The more so that the difference of opinion which existed between these two orators seems to have disappeared by the last observations made by M. Thiers. M. Favre does not admit such candidateships at all; M. Thiers does, but on condition that they be merely platonic. The difference is not so great as to oblige us to consider those gentlemen in the light of two distinct adversaries. Let me, then, consider the right of intervention of the Government in elections and the means this latter ought to employ, and also the part played by the Opposition during the last elections. I shall then examine the results, and endeavour to deduce from it the political bearing of the election of the 31st of May. As to the right of Government intervention, I have already defended it elsewhere, and affirmed it here a few days ago. The Government cannot remain a passive spectator of an operation in which its existence is at stake, as well as its policy; an operation in which unexpected complications and impressions may bring about changes. Therefore during which imprudent promises may be whispered into the ears of misery or excitement; an operation which sets 10 millions of electors in motion in the midst of conflicting passions, the consequences of which might become dangerous. The passiveness of the Government in such a question would be tantamount to abdication, and to this we cannot consent. The intervention of Government at elections is justified by common sense and the nature of things as well as by tradition; and to prove this I will merely quote all the declarations made on this right under the system which was the cradle of that constitutional monarchy which perished on the 24th of February. Public safety! A sinister expression which carries us back to another epoch! On the 20th of January, 1824, the Minister of Justice wrote to the Procureurs-Generaux: "The Government requires the Procureurs du Roi, the officers of justice, and ministerial officers to co-operate loyally, actively, and efficaciously in the elections. The Government appoints to public offices to be served and seconded." On the 20th of March, 1826, M. de Martignac, in his report on the Bill relating to the Permanence of the Lists, declared that "the influence of Government over elections is necessary to counterbalance that which is exercised against it, and that it could not, without failing in its first duty, give itself up unarmed to its adversaries." We come to 1830; a revolution has occurred, passions are over-excited, the electoral struggle begins, and M. Casimir Perier, Minister of the Interior, writes to the Prefects "that the Government does not intend remaining neutral in the elections, and that the Administration must not remain so either. Between the impartiality which it must always observe," he adds, "and neutrality the distance is immense." I would not quote M. Thiers's opinion. He has described the ejections of 1834 with great sincerity; as to his exactness, M. Glais-Bizoin, who was also a victim of 1834, will tell him that he considered those elections to have been the most detestable and odious operations possible.

M. Glais-Bizoin.—I think so still.

M. Rouher.—Has time filled up the gulph that existed between you and M. Thiers? I should not be astonished if it had, for state has observed that time has filled up abysses still deeper than that. (Much applause.) In 1834, as I was saying, the elections took place in the midst of an agitation caused by events that had ensanguined the streets of Lyons and Paris; and the same principles were prevalent. In 1846 Count Duchatel wrote, on September 30:—"There are certain absolute opinions which pretend that the Administration ought to remain impossible and inactive during the elections. No Cabinet has ever done so; we do not complain of attacks, but what would become of a Government which when unremittingly assailed should abstain from defending itself?" The elections took place, and were verified with extreme ardour. Doubtless, M. Theirs himself did not find that all proprieties had been respected, for the word corruption resounded throughout the whole of France. The year 1848 arrived. M. Jules Favre has not recoiled from the task of defending with his great oratorical energy the acts of that epoch; he has told us that the Government of those days had no official candidates; that it exercised no pressure on elections; that it saved France, and that it found all Frenchmen rallying themselves around it with an ardour unknown since monarchy. And can you then affirm that the Government of 1848 did not intervene at elections? I assert that it not only exercised its rights, but even abused them. A few citation will show this. In the month of March the Minister of the Interior wrote to the Commissaries of the Republic, "You must now occupy yourselves with the elections—your powers are unlimited; agents of a revolution, you also are revolutionary; the victory of the people has imposed on you the mandate of consolidating the work in the name of public safety." Public safety! A sinister expression which carries us back to another epoch! On the 16th March 15 was second bulletin told the Commissioners to be on their guard against the Royalist party. We aver the Royalists of those days. "Paris," said that bulletin, "is the heart and the brain of France."

Several voices.—That is it.

M. Rouher.—I have been asked what I was doing at that time. I was struggling against the violence of the Ultra-Republicans in my province, and I remember that they threatened to throw us into the Seine if we were elected. On April 15, 1848, it was written that if the elections did not ensure the triumph of truth, they would be the ruin of the Republic; and that then the people would make their barricades would be their only course for safety; that of manifesting their will afresh, and adjourning the decisions of a false national representation. "Is it possible," it was said, "that France can desire to force Paris to have recourse to this extreme and deplorable remedy?" (Sensation.)

M. Pelletan.—Those words have been disowned.

M. E. Picard.—Did you contest the bulletin when it appeared?

M. Rouher.—To M. Pelletan I reply. Yes, the bulletin was disavowed, but after the elections had been made. (Noize.) It was said that it had been published by mistake instead of another, but it never the less weighed on the mind of France, and excited general indignation. M. Picard asks me if I protested.

M. Thiers.—But we are not in the question.

M. Rouher.—I can understand the interruption of M. Thiers. His recollections

indian clothed in deerskin got out and cautiously ascend the bank. They immediately suspected that the stranger was a Nasquapee who had never seen a cow before, and that he had mistaken the animal for a large kind of deer, and was going to stalk it. Creeping up the bank so as not to be seen by the squaw in the canoe, they got between the cow and the place where they thought the Nasquapee would come, concealing themselves in the underbrush. Five minutes after they saw him approach with great caution, bow and arrow in hand. He reached the top of the bank, peered over it, gazed for a few moments at unsuspecting cow, and fitted an arrow to his bow. One of the men, thinking they had seen quite enough, and that another moment lost might be followed by an arrow in the side of one of the very few cows on the coast, called out aloud, "Nitchee!" —brother or friend. The Nasquapee, in amazement, turned round, paused for a moment, and replied, "No! No!" The two men showed themselves, and walked towards the Indian, saying a few words in Montagnais; and pointing to the cow, told him it was not wild, that it belonged to them, that he might approach it without fear of its running away. The Nasquapee, evidently much astonished at first, soon recovered, and went with the men towards the cow. The animal, unaccustomed to such visitors, strolled off into the woods. The Nasquapee called to his squaw, and soon after stepped into his canoe. The men, seeing the disappointed look of the whole party and their emaciated appearance, gave them some biscuit and a little cold pork, which was equally divided by the father, and devoured by parents and children in a manner that showed that hunger with them was a sharp pang. We met this Indian again at Seven Islands a few days afterwards, there he saw a horse for the first time, but his astonishment appeared to be much greater than at the first sight of a cow. He walked round and round the animal, laughed, shouted, and clapped his hands. The horse began to partake of the Nasquapee's astonishment, and, after looking at his wild admirer for a few moments, trotted off.—*Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula. By Henry Youle Hind, M. A., F. R. G. S.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 29.

Morris, Ensign W. C., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Ducat, Lieutenant C. H. P., 109th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Channer, Lieutenant G. N., Bengal Army, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Hutchinson, Lieutenant R. C., 1st Punjab Cavalry, on duty, from Deira Ghazee Khan.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 29.

Gray, Major W., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Bowen, Captain, 16th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Moberly, Lieutenant A., 1st Royal Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Harvey, Lieutenant Colonel C., on duty, to Indore.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

1. It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for February 1864 will be issued to the Troops, &c. on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturday and on the 10th and 20th when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this Notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Generals and Commanding Officers.
On Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.
On Monday the 7th, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps.
On Wednesday the 9th, H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot.
On Friday the 11th, Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Agencies.
On Monday the 14th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B).
On Wednesday the 16th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Friday the 18th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage and Byculla School.

3. No Abstract or Bill will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal applications at the Military Pay Office.

4. No money will be received or payment made after 3 P.M., on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month when the Cash Balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th February 1864.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Half Pay.—Lieutenant R. H. Fawcett, 15 months, from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 29th Feb. 1864.

The Superintendent of Floating Batteries is directed to take charge of the Anglo-Chinese Squadron.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Fms.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
29	Pilox (s)	Moylan	Surat, Feb. 28.
29	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Fms.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
29	Malta (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	China.
	Clit	Birset	Indore.
	James	Phillips	Mauritius.
	Omar Pasha	Motley	Calcutta.
	Mary Crocker	Stuber	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Preston and 115 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Tweed*, W. Stuart, bound to Persian Gulf.
Ship *Asseye*, W. H. Thomas, bound to Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Comorin*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Steamer *Peyton*, for Surat.
Ship *Henrietta*, for Colombo.
Ship *Anna Henderson*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

London.

Caleroon—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 300 bags linseed, 375 cwt., Ragow Jasoo; 66 cases oilbannum 137½ cwt., 4 cases herabole, 10 cwt., Essa Khacky.

Havering—1,200 bags jingilly seed, 1,800 cwt., Govind Hurry; 7 bales cotton, 2½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 36 bales wool, 106 cwt., Stewart and Co.

Great Right—1 case printed books, Mathew Young; 1 bale linseed, 600 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Liverpool.

Indian Dream—38 bales wool, 84 cwt., Narrondas Tuljoosookhoy.

Flower of the Forest—600 bales coiryarn, 60 cwt., Megjee Moolraj; 38 bales wool, 114 cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee.

Pegasus—32½ bales cotton, 113¼ cwt., G. Virjee; 59 bales wool, 177 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Lilladhur Luckmundy; 28 cwt., G. Cama; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Dewjee Muckanjee.

Emerald—1half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Chugunbhoy Munsookhoy.

Flower of the Forest—97 bales cotton, 339½ cwt., Vussunjee Narronjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Valubhass Lilladhur; 185 bales cotton, 649 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 14 bales cotton, 13 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Jeathia Megjee.

Pegasus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Golden Empire—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Ramjee Jeathia; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Goculdass Savuckanath; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Hajee Mirza Suffee Misky; 19 bales cotton, 651 cwt., Vahalass Tharumull.

Thomas Sedgham—117 bales cotton, 409½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Ann Holsbury—29 bales cotton, 101¼ cwt., Khuttow Sevjee; 700 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., E. Chambers.

War Cloud—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pussoo Dewjee.

Bloomer—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Wootumchund Munchanum; 95 bales cotton, 332½ cwt., Cowjee Premjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Royjee Lalljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Soma Tezjy.

Eagle—98 bales cotton, 343 cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy; 63 bales cotton, 220½ cwt., Nuvab Lutiff Momud; 37 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy.

Queen of the Seas—84 bales cotton, 294 cwt., Dharsy Odjeejee and Co.

Kildare—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Pestonjee Hormusjee.

Robroy—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Chunturbhoz Assaria; 50 casks, fish oil, 184 cwt., 1 qr. 17 lbs., M. Pandeorung.

Africa—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Dewjee Lucksmay.

Clydesdale—74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Nensy; 43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., Sevjee Pachon.

Baron Macaulay—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

New York.

Iaconstant—1 half bale wool, 1½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Son's and Co.; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Morarjee Doongersee.

T. E. Lesson—800 bags linseed, 1,200 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Rouen.

Gil Blas—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

St. Thomas.

Cicero—1,000 bags linseed, 1,500 cwt., Cursondas Canjee.

Havre.

Cid—3,800 packages sugar, 5,022 cwt., S. Tyabjee and Co.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

594 Colcroon, Duncan—Peek, Cassels & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
345 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1000 Salamander, Lafone—W. Nicol & Co.
1000 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

94 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holsberg, McGuire—D. Battonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cicabor, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
579 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1132 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 23)
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1200 Earl Clarendon—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1082 Exzine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1318 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
838 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
910 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
950 Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
837 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
697 Tomogouops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
932 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Cullifon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
430 Marion—Forbes & Co.
887 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.
964 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR ROUEN.

453 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR CADIZ.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Victorine, Bratteon—Julus, Siegfried & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.
845 Henrietta, Allan.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1645 Assaye,
1495 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

146 Jumna, Phillipps—

FOR CALCUTTA.

555 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.

FOR JUDDA.

429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.

NOT FIXED.

824 Adriatic, Scott.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston, W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay Castle, Wadge—B. I. S. N. Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
Comorin (s) Morrison—B. I. S. N. Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1343 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Seedick.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
3061 Kirkham, Routledge—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Marian Moore, Munee.
Marie, Meyer.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1097 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
991 Pericles, (s) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Ewart Latham & Co.
1141 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1139 Zanubia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1900 Malta, G. Hyde,
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
2500 Simla.
Salsette, King.
1100 Behar, Dundas.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 23, Screw Steamer *India*, George Grey, from Calcutta 15th and intermediate Ports 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100		2 prm.	
Broker's Banking Co.	20			17 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½	do.	90 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		.....	13 pr. ct.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	[pm. 50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				[nominal.
One Share comprising				Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	420		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
1 C Shares	6,000			
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500		.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.5	2½	do.	Rs. 13 prm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		.....	Rs. 350 prm.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3	per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	per. cent.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600		.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600		.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		.....	Rs. 100 pm. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250		.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36	}	92
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		110

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-7-9
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	306
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pie.
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	615 to 617
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	585 to 590
New Gonarvuttee	"	550 to 555
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	535 to 540
New Veeravul	"	555 to 560
New Khandeish	"	530 to 535
New Poratchee	"	565 to 570
New Acover	"	580 to 585
New Mangalore	"	575 to 580
New Hinghungaut	"	620 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	30 to 31
	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
3	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
1	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. do.	5	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

Subject to 12 months'	notice of withdrawal	6	per ct.	per an.
do.	9 do.	do.	5½	do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5	do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½	do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

C. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
3	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
1	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. do.	5	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

Subject to 12 months'	notice of withdrawal	6	per ct.	per an.
do.	9 do.	do.	5½	do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5	do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½	do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

C. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. " 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand.....}
Do. Scotland " .....} 2s. 0d. "
Do. Ireland " .....}

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £30.

Sums of £31 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation for deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per ct. per annum
3 months sight	3	"
Do. 6 "	4	"
Do. 12 "	5	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

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